





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.



## Advertising is Seed Sowing

The requisites are: First, good seed. Second, good ground. Third, good sowing. It cannot be gainsaid that the harvest resulting from a good sowing of good advertising seed in good newspaper ground, is far more certain than any harvest that the average farmer can realize.

A MAN can't help having his judgment warped by a hot temper.

When a man is "generous to a fault," it is generally a fault of his own.

The Rev. Dr. Withrow says that Mr. Stead should go home. But have the English no rights?

Next to an elevator, the icy sidewalk probably has the most to do with man's getting up in the world.

Vaillanc, the French bomb-thrower, is said to be very vain. But the big head, never yet checked the guillotine.

Life never seems to be such a hollow mockery to a gray-haired man as when his gushing love letters are being read in a breach-of-promise case.

What's this? Englishmen admitting that the Bank of England is not perfect? They'll be doubting the divine right of royalty the next we know.

Those Mexicans who are risking their lives, their fortunes, and their more or less sacred honor in kidnapping American girls for wives are going to a lot of useless trouble. Let them telegraph to Massachusetts for a few eligible young women and then listen for the galloping hoof-beats that will sound the answer.

A brilliant triumph of Miss Dorothy Klumpke, of San Francisco, in passing successfully the examination of the Paris Academy of Sciences for the degree of doctor of mathematics, deals another blow to the notion that the feminine brain is unable to cope with abstruse scientific problems. Miss Klumpke enjoys the distinction of being the first woman who ever won this honor in France.

The grand jury of Kings County, New York, is surprised and dismayed to learn that the inmates of the county jail are "the offscourings of society." This is indeed depressing. It shows that the standard of Kings County criminals is very low. Steps should be taken to "pinch" a few doctors of divinity, two or three judges, a bank president or two, and a sprinkling of professional men to leaven the lump. Ward McAllister might be inveigled across the river and chucked in.

WALTER ARKEN, of Franklin, N. H., whose death was recently announced, was a fertile inventor. His father first conceived the idea of a cog rail for steep grades on railroads and tried to apply it to Mount Washington, but he could not interest capital in it in his early days, and the honor of the achievement later went to another. But the son assisted in building the road and designed the locomotive used on the road. He also built the hotel at the top and the signal-service station there for the United States Government.

FORTUNE does not smile alike upon all the members of the mug-punching Costello family. Martin, otherwise known as "Buffalo," of that ilk, has escaped the meshes of Hoosier law after they were fairly wound about him, but his brother John has been laid by the heels in the county jail at Rondout, N. Y., and has a year in the penitentiary ahead of him. The difference seems to be that Martin is a professional wallflower of his fellow men while John is a mere amateur who whiles away his idle moments in terrorizing rural policemen. Martin receives distinguished consideration; John gets twelve months. Which is altogether inequitable and unjust.

The fleets of all the world are witness to the revolution wrought in naval ships by the American monitor. All the naval powers were quick to see and adopt the armor idea, and they have ever since been

engaged in rebuilding their navies, while we have been content to witness the results of their experiments until it was necessary for us to rebuild our own navy. We waited wisely. The great guns, many weighing 110 tons, with which England and other nations armed their monster ships, are now declared by Admiral Flory to be failures. He says moderate-sized guns of about twenty-five tons each are the best. This is another American idea, developed in our new navy. Our new naval steel guns, long and comparatively "light," are undoubtedly the best in the world.

If we would preserve this country, we must preserve the forms of law. The men who tacitly or actively encourage less intelligent men to lynch men for unproven crimes are convicting at mob murders. Mob murders pave the way for mob law. The community which permits a lynching within its borders has given a blow to the law from which it will take a generation to recover. Ignorant men who are allowed to take the law into their own hands for punishing crimes against the person will take the law into their own hands for other purposes. The workmen of Spokane, who tried to terrorize the courts, to interfere with civil suits, to blow up buildings, and to maltreat individuals, because they wanted work, were simply carrying out that spirit of mob law which seems to be eating into the American body-politic like gangrene.

It has been demonstrated again and again that the blood and bombs anarchists, with the exception of a few crazy and irresponsible enthusiasts, are rank cowards. From John Most, who hid under his mistress' bed to escape arrest, down to Williams, the English apostle of dynamite, who is now eating his words for fear of a mob, the whole red-mouthed, blatant, beer-guzzling gang have shown their pusillanimity when threatened with real danger or even with legal proceedings. They are politicians, and the hubbub now being raised throughout Europe over the creature Vaillant is not creditable to the intelligence or the courage of the constituted authorities. No vigilance can guard against fanatics like Paulus and Vaillant; no vigilance is necessary against the yawning crowd who menace society from a sanitary standpoint only, through their unwashed hides and scurvy personality. They won't bite.

Why will fool letter-carriers tamper with mail matter in the face of certain detection? James Palmer, a Chicago carrier of five years' standing, is the latest victim of his capidity and stupidity. Detected in opening a letter and abstracting money therefrom, he has before him the prospect of a long term in the penitentiary. He must have known, as every one else knows, that while justice is leaden-heeled in pursuit of the ordinary offender, the post-office thief has not one chance in a thousand of escaping punishment. The Government is relentless, and properly so, in demanding the extreme penalty of the law upon those who tamper with the mails, and the post-office detective system is practically infallible. There is no hope of escape. Yet at frequent intervals some poor idiot robs a letter of a few dollars and repents his folly behind iron bars until the outside world has forgotten his name.

Mrs. LOZIER, of New York, the president of Sorosis, has been contributing to a symposium on "What Girls Should Read." Her recommendations are somewhat startling, unless New York girls are far ahead of other girls intellectually—a supposition that is absurd, of course. For girls under 14 Mrs. Lozier prescribes such light literary pabulum as Ruskin's lectures. As soon as the girls reach the age of 14 they are to be put to work on Motley's "Dutch Republic," the "French Revolution," and similar light and entertaining volumes. Then Mrs. Lozier would have the young women get down to serious business by reading "Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin, and Winchell's book on geology." This for girls of 14, heaven help them! Unfortunately the president of Sorosis does not map out the curriculum further. Young ladies of 15 would probably be nourished on the Alectis of Euripides, Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," and Flaubert's "Explication of Hieroglyphic Figures" with occasional excursions into Sanscrit and the Vedic literature. Mrs. Lozier ought to confine her program. It is interesting.

Juvenile Darwinian. A great newspaper reports not only the affairs of nations, but the doings and sayings of those infantile American sovereigns whose very names are unknown to the public. Here, for example, is a news item from the New York Herald:

Mary, the nurse, came in from a turn in the park, carrying the pride of the family, a young gentleman some fourteen months old. "O, ma'am," she said, "George spoke this afternoon for the first time."

"Really? What did he say?" "Why, I was showing him the animals, and he made me stop before the cage of monkeys; and he clapped his hands and said, 'Papa! papa! real plain.'"

## CAPE'S ARE IN STYLE.

THEY'RE ALL THE GO FOR EVENING TOILETS.

Especially Convenient for Theaters—Gowns—Made in Many Styles and of Any Suitable Material—Two-Promenade Costumes—Skirt Without a Seam.

Modes in the Metropolis. New York correspondence.



APRILS are the favorite wear for the theater costumes, and nothing is more important than the right sort of cape for these toilets. It needs to be something smart, it must be loose, that the draperies worn beneath it may not be crushed, and it should be pretty a part of the costume and not ornate enough to attract undue attention if the wearer reaches the theater by the street. By many the cape is used for transportation to evening engagements, and besides, in these hard times when cab bills are the first to seem extravagant, many a woman may wish to economize in them without giving up altogether the custom of making a dressy appearance at the play-house. The cape slips on and off easily, and the outside may be of some dark rich shade that will be quiet enough to suit the most fastidious, while the lining may be of a bright color and a rich material that shows vividly when the cape lies over the back of the seat and makes part of the effect of the costume. In the initial picture there is shown a dainty little cape, made of woolen ottoman and worn over a costume made of changeable silk and trimmed with lace and gold passementerie. The yoke and bodice of the wrap are of a contrasting shade of velvet, and the whole is lined with quilted satin and garnished with two ribbon bands around the bottom with rosette bow and long ends of the same in front. The model collar is edged with swan's down, which also trims the edges of the yoke.

For the richer trade, ermine capes are much in vogue. These are invariably worn on a yoke that is one with the high collar. Of late the skirts have been so arranged that the tails or points of black form spiral lines about the cape. Where the whole garment is not of ermine, and we are not all millionaires, the yoke and collar, which are the cape part, are of some rich seal or even of velvet. Ermine is



even more economically employed as revers or shoulder falls, extending the yoke, yoke and cape in such one being both of the darker fur or velvet. When velvet is the material of the gown, the dress is itself warm enough to make a heavy or long wrap unnecessary. There are stunning little collarettes scarcely more than the yoke of a cape. These are to tell the truth, made of odds and ends of fur, several different kinds being blended in the construction of one of these butterfly things. This seems to make no difference in the cost, however, and one of these collarettes costs almost as much as a long cloak. They come in the usual combination of sealskin and ermine, with astrakhan set into the seal in a series of points. Lace is added to these collarettes with curious effect. An especially beautiful one was of seal, with a very high ermine-bitten collar.

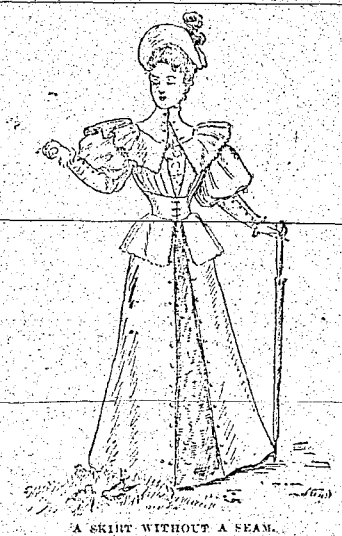
From under the lower battlements a rich house of yellow lace escaped. The third picture in this column displays a rich and handsome theater wrap made of white cashmere with designs in different shades of Oriental colors. It is lined with quilted white brocade silk, and trimmed about the bottom, at the neck and down the front with bands of Mongolian goat. In the second illustration there is a black silk coat, the neck and fronts trimmed with bear and mink of that skin acquires the name. The garment is further ornamented by a handsome jet trimming. With its full, loose sleeves this coat has many of the advantages of a cape without the latter's disadvantages. Of course, jet handsome fur could replace the brocade. A novelty in the theater box, which is very large and thick of feathers or fur, and attached to it is a deep frill of fur or velvet that forms a cape over the



shoulders and back and a jabot to each side of the front. Another novelty is a cape formed of two deep points of satin of bright hue and covered with lace. These points fit down the front and back of the gown, and the ends of the shoulders. A shoulder piece of fur is arranged so full at each shoulder that it hangs to either side, over the

arm, and may or may not be secured by buttons to the side of the points. When left free, the fur part can be thrown from the arms without replacing the entire garment.

Where does all the money come from? First, we must all dress in blue for the street, then fashion positively says brown; then black is the only correct thing. Whatever is decreed to be correct, it does not last long enough to give a woman with a desire for economy a chance to wear out her dress of one color by the time another is commanded. Now, in the fourth illustration there appears a gown of dark green and greenish red changeable woolen suiting. Green was a short time ago the correct thing for street wear, but brown pushed it hard in popular favor, and finally passed it, and is now the accepted out of doors color. This gown is planned as a visiting dress, and is trimmed with red moire antique, which is taken for panel and plastron. The bell skirt has no seam, as the panel divides the edges, and one side is left open for the slit, which is closed with hooks and eyes. The edges in front are faced with watered silk and ornamented with buttonholes that hold small red buttons spun with wide meshes of green silk. The bodice fronts are folded surplus, fashion, and the circular bodice is lined with red silk and faced with a narrow bias fold of moire. The belt hooks in front and



is ornamented with two rows of buttons and imitation buttonholes made of red silk cord. The collar has a round yoke open in front and trimmed with imitation buttonholes and buttons, and is finished with a circular frill scalloped with red silk at the edge and lined with red. The sleeves have a deep cut, buttoned up the inner seam, and big bell puffs, and the cuffs open over a watered silk panel inserted in the upper arm.

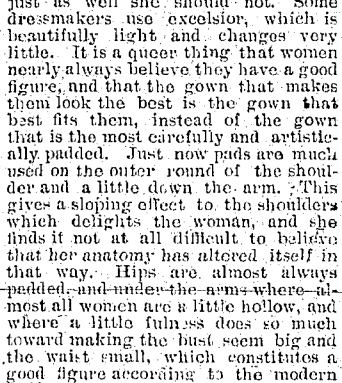
A pair of hand-oms walking dresses are shown in the last cut. At the left the dress is of blue Scotch mull, and under the left arm. It has pointed revers of red satin, edged with fur, and the short basques and standing collar are made of the same shade of satin and also edged with fur. The bell skirt is garnished with a scalloped band made of bias red satin, the scalloped edges finished with fur. The smaller scallops on the standing collar and the top of the hand-oms are lined with black velvet. Middle-colored cloth comprises the other dress. The bodice is made of satin and has a pointed collar and under the arm. It is garnished with bolero trims of mode cloth caught in the center with a full ribbon rosette, forms a round decollete in back and is edged with fur that stops at the top of the bodice in front. The skirt is made of blue Scotch mull, bow and streamers of satin ribbon. The puffed sleeves have a deep plish cut of the same shade as the fur. The bottom of the bell skirt is garnished with a deep plush band edged with fustians made of two bands of ribbon fluted in place with full ribbon rosettes.

Not even the wearers themselves know how much their dresses depend on for fit. Most dressmakers pretend they do not use pads, for it hurts a customer's vanity to know that she is being made lovely by such means. Age does not increase her good opinion of her dressmaker. The really wise dressmaker makes her customer lovely no matter how slab-sided she is, and lets the poor woman think it all "clever fit" and the excellent emphasis the wonderful modiste has given to all the "good points." Pads are inserted between the dress and its lining and do not appear on the inside of the gown. They are placed in such a way that a great deal being used the modiste always tells the slab-sided deceived one that the gown must be brought back to be taken in a little if it stretches. This means that the pads are to be renewed when they get hard. But little Miss Slab-sided does not know this, and it is just as well she should not. Some dressmakers use excelsior, which is beautifully light and changes very little. It is a queer thing that women nearly always believe they have a good figure, and that the gown that makes them look like the gown that makes them best fits them, instead of the gown that is the most carefully and artistically padded. Just now pads are much used on the outer round of the shoulder and a little down the arm. This gives sloping effect to the shoulders, which delights the woman, and she finds it not at all difficult to believe that her anatomy has altered itself in that way. Hips are almost always padded, and under the arms where almost all women are a little hollow, and where a little fullness does so much toward making the bust seem big and the waist small, which constitutes a good figure according to the modern way of thinking. The properly proportioned woman is wider at the hips than she is at the shoulders, but now the fashion is to make the hips much wider at the shoulders than anywhere else. We all like it, too. What is proportion compared to fashion!



Two Promenades.

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A FLARING WRAP.

## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Made the Chicken Thief Pray—Incendiarism—Burglaries at Birmingham and Mount Morris—Adventists Give Much Property to Missions—New Banks.

The Man Up a Tree.

A Battle Creek farmer was troubled with chicken thieves, so he set his bull dog to watch the coop. In the middle of the night he heard a terrible hullabaloo, and investigating found that the dog had a man up the tree. The farmer was very much alarmed, and he called out, but finally he decided, providing the thief would pray. It was the hardest task the fellow ever attempted, but he swung off with "Now I lay me down to sleep." The whole thing was so ridiculous that the farmer broke out in great guffaws and let the thief go at free.

Banks Chartered in 1893.

Banking Commissioner Sherwood has issued certificates of authority to 40 banks to the following new banks during the past year: Ithaca Savings Bank, Ithaca, \$35,000; Liberty State Bank, Tecumseh, \$40,000; First State and Savings Bank, East, \$15,000; State Savings Bank, Gaylord, \$15,000; Kalamazoo County Bank, Schroeck, \$20,000; State Savings Bank, Grand Lodge, \$25,000; Tecumseh State Savings Bank, Tecumseh, \$25,000; Dexter Savings Bank, Dexter, \$20,000; Ulrich Savings Bank, Mt. Clemens, \$10,000; People's Savings Bank, Beidling, \$35,000; People's Savings Bank, Livonia, \$35,000; McCallan & Anderson Savings Bank, Detroit, \$10,000; Adrian State Savings Bank, Adrian, \$100,000; Blissfield Savings Bank, Blissfield, \$15,000; Commercial Savings Bank, St. Joseph, \$25,000; Union Trust & Savings Bank, Flint, \$30,000; First Commercial & Savings Bank, Wyandotte, \$50,000; Commercial Savings Bank, Albion, \$35,000. These banks have an aggregate capital of \$955,000. Last year 21 new banks, with a capital of \$1,296,000, were organized.

Shot Their Generosity.

The Seventh Day Adventists held their annual gift meeting in Battle Creek. It was largely attended and very enthusiastic, over \$23,000 in cash and property being contributed for their benevolent missions. Seventy-three gold watches and numberless chains, rings, and other articles of jewelry were taken from the pockets of those present and piled upon the altar. One citizen contributed a deed of his home, valued at \$4,900. Women brought table linens and all sorts of jewelry and trinkets. One lady gave her silk dress, another a gold watch worth \$50; still another a gold and silver tea service valued at \$80. Following each appealing address and stirring song the contribution box was passed and its contents emptied upon the rostrum.

Judges Would Simplify Practice.

At Lansing, the Association of Judges of Michigan, elected Frederick Russell, of Hart, President, and John B. Moore, of Lansing, Secretary and Treasurer. According to resolutions adopted whenever in the course of his duties a judge encounters a law which is ambiguous as to its terms or which conflicts with a state law, he will draft a bill designed to correct the difficulty, the object being to simplify the practice, render laws more easily understood, and hasten the trial of causes. A committee was appointed to formulate a uniform code of rules to govern all Michigan courts of record.

Tricks to Copy Furniture Designs.

A smooth Sathermer, who represented himself as a large buyer, came to Grand Rapids and began in a thorough way the copying of furniture designs. He spent a day in each. He was shown all the choicest designs in spring furniture, but was finally detected making hasty sketches, and when cornered admitted that his name was E. S. Kiger, furniture dealer of Mount Pleasant, W. Va., and that he had been sent by his house to steal new designs. There is no law covering the case, and after he had made a written confession he was allowed to leave town.

A Gang of Thieves.

Waldron officers searched the barn of Enos Hershberger in looking for goods stolen from the store of John McNeil, of Prattville, on the night of Dec. 22. They were about to leave the premises when Hershberger told them the goods were concealed in the barn. A warrant was issued for his son, Henry Hershberger, who gave himself up and made a confession, implicating John Harrison, a young Huron burglar, as belonging to a gang of thieves, and says he knows the parties who have committed numerous thefts in that vicinity.

Caught the Plumber.

Deputy Sheriff Kasper has captured in Canby James McCarthy, a former plumber of St. Joseph, who some time ago it is alleged, succeeded in getting several hundred dollars' worth of valuable checks cashed and otherwise did up his friends in St. Joseph, and then skipped. A number of merchants' names and McCarthy's personal checks with his representations that he had a bank account.

Reed of the Week.

TECUMSEH is going to have a fine Memorial Bazaar.

GRAND RAPIDS' charity ball netted between \$800 and \$1,000.

The residents of Allen Apple, of Port Huron, was burglarized while the house was away and jewelry to the value of \$100 secured.

DWIGHT DUTCH, a farmer living southwest of Imlay City, was feeding straw into a power feed-cutting, and in some manner got his fingers too convenient, and they were cut off in a flash.

JACOB KOPPEL, Grand Rapids German committee, quitted at Belding by hanging.

ALLEGAN'S Common Council is talking over the matter of submitting to the voters a proposition to incorporate that village under a city charter.

A FIRE at Mt. Morris destroyed Durham & Bush's dry goods and grocery stores, the loss being about \$6,000, with \$3,000 insurance. Inasmuch as Wilson's hardware store next door was robbed during the progress of the fire, many believe that incendiaries are responsible for the loss.

The Newberry furnace has started up.

The Methodist Church at Baraga is nearing completion.

Gov. RICH has announced himself a candidate for re-nomination.

Some of the farmers at Alaska, Keweenaw County, put in their spare time plowing.

Since July 1 Lansing has had 92 cases of diphtheria, 19 of which have been fatal.

BAD men are chubbing helpless deer to death in the snow sheds near Kalamazoo.

Veterans of the war of 1812 are buried in the village cemetery at Marcellus.

MASON has a business college, a branch of the Lansing Business University.

The wagon hop of Elias McKill, at Cass City, was entered by thieves and \$185 stolen.

The hard times have no power to affect one industry at Owosso—that is, the casket factory.

LOCAL talent will give a minstrel show at Marshall, the affair being gotten up by the boat club.

EARL PALMER, a youth of 10 years, was drowned in Pine Lake, near Charlevoix, while skating.

MABEL BURTON, a little girl of Hatton, Cass County, was badly buried by her dress catching fire.

APPLES sold at 30 cents a dozen at Charlevoix at present, and are not plentiful even at that figure.

The Dickinson County relief committee is giving relief to about 350 distressed persons at the present time.

Gov. RICH has received word from Ironwood that no more clothing is needed in the destitute mining districts.

BURGLARS paid their respects to E. Abrams, of Tekonsha, by breaking into his store and stealing a quantity of goods.

HOMER merchants have cut the price of kerosene oil to five cents per gallon. One merchant retailed ten cents for half a day.

TRAMPS invaded the public market at Grand Rapids and forced the lady attendants to share their urchin with them.

EDDIE MINES and Jim White, the Detroit crooks, are said to be picking the upper peninsula, with Trot Lake as headquarters.

FRANK SEELYE, of Mason, has picked up this year 2,000 bags of corn of two and one-half bushels each, 500 were hand-picked.

The Portage Street Baptist Church has been opened at Kalamazoo. This makes four Baptist churches in this city of 20,000 people.

A WELL-DRESSED man, wearing a mask, has been doing the "spinning Top" act at Pontiac. He narrowly escaped a pistol shot the other night.

SOME villain left a switch on the railroad yards at Ann Arbor, at the evident intention of wrecking a train. The switch was discovered in time.

A RICH deposit of iron ore has been found near Rapid River, Delta County, and the find will be developed soon as there is a market for its product.

The match-block machine of the Diamond Match Company, at Ironwood, have been sent to work and are cutting up the blocks at rapid rate.

THE railroad companies at St. Soo, acting in accordance with Judge Steere's recent decision, now refuse to allow health officers to go through trains.

ROBBERIES have become of oh frequent occurrence at Port Huron, that the entire police force is kept on the streets until the people have gone home and to bed.

WALTER SHARP, an Ann Arbor miller, died of heart disease in hip at the Methodist Church. He was 60 years of age, having been born December 1, 1838.

MILTON NAPP, of Hamlet, has a bullet that has been shot three different times out of the same rifle. It was found each time after being shot, and though battered, is still in the gun.

A CARELESS brakeman left a car upon the main track at Oxford. The engine and car collided, injuring both. The brakeman was killed, while the rest of the crew were saved.

An incendiary fire caused the loss of Harry Dukeshere's large farm at Bainbridge, together with twenty-five tons of hay and several hundred dollars' worth of agricultural machinery.

JOHN B. DWYER, a well-to-do man at Mason, cut his throat with butcher knife, and may die. How a accident happened is not known, but he had never been taken to a doctor.

The Governor has pardoned Charles Summers, a Detroit man now in the house of correction. It seems that Summers got himself convicted in order that he might escape the gores of this poverty-stricken winter.

BENJAMIN DEVEREUX, a Grand Rapids lawyer, has been arrested upon charges of forgery. It is a technical forgery, out of a land investment bill, is evidently made to bring about settlement. Devereux was released on bail.

THE Baraga Democrat calls for the appointment of a government inspector of timber depredations for the Upper Peninsula. The office has been vacant for a year, and the timber thieves are doing sad work. The Democrat nominates Samuel H. Price, of Belding.

THE scheme of the Chicago Co-operative Company is about to be tested in a Michigan court on the charge of running a lottery. The company as done a large business in Southwest Michigan.

Forty members, having no other drawings of a suit or an overcoat, and each member pays \$1 a week until they are or gets discouraged and quit. It is from these delinquents that the money is made. If anti-lottery law applies to this, it will shut off a number of similar schemes that have been worked in the State.

HERMAN RAY, ex-treasurer of Crystal Falls, Iron County, has been arrested on a charge of using money lent to him for payment of taxes, and learning the taxes unpaid. He claims that it is a mistake, and if the deficit is proved he will make it up.

JAMES MCKENNA, George Patterson and Michael Cox made money with a keg of beer in a lumber camp near Bagley, and for a wind-up Cox and McKenna got into a fight. McKenna got the worst of it, jumped up, got a gun and fired at Cox, missed him, but killed Patterson. McKenna got himself up.

W. W. MITCHELL and N. P. Allen, of Grand Rapids, attorneys for Mr. Rice in the Leonard litigation, are in pretty row. Allen began the law suit, then he turned it over to Mitchell, who, it is alleged, took all the fees and refused to divide. Mitchell says he is entitled to the money, as he did all the work.

MAPLE Island, near Muskegon, was four feet under water during the recent floods. The trouble was caused by a dam of ten logs in the Muskegon River. Eight families were in great distress and had to save themselves, as the domestic animals, in boats and on all the stables and houses were

THE Newberry furnace has started up. The Methodist Church at Baraga is nearing completion. Gov. RICH has announced himself a candidate for re-nomination. Some of the farmers at Alaska, Keweenaw County, put in their spare time plowing. Since July 1 Lansing has had 92 cases of diphtheria, 19 of which have been fatal. BAD men are chubbing helpless deer to death in the snow sheds near Kalamazoo. Veterans of the war of 1812 are buried in the village cemetery at Marcellus. MASON has a business college, a branch of the Lansing Business University. The wagon hop of Elias McKill, at Cass City, was entered by thieves and \$185 stolen. The hard times have no power to affect one industry at Owosso—that is, the casket factory. LOCAL talent will give a minstrel show at Marshall, the affair being gotten up by the boat club. EARL PALMER, a youth of 10 years, was drowned in Pine Lake, near Charlevoix, while skating. MABEL BURTON, a little girl of Hatton, Cass County, was badly buried by her dress catching fire. APPLES sold at 30 cents a dozen at Charlevoix at present, and are not plentiful even at that figure. The Dickinson County relief committee is giving relief to about 350 distressed persons at the present time. Gov. RICH has received word from Ironwood that no more clothing is needed in the destitute mining districts. BURGLARS paid their respects to E. Abrams, of Tekonsha, by breaking into his store and stealing a quantity of goods. HOMER merchants have cut the price of kerosene oil to five cents per gallon. One merchant retailed ten cents for half a day. TRAMPS invaded the public market at Grand Rapids and forced the lady attendants to share their urchin with them. EDDIE MINES and Jim White, the Detroit crooks, are said to be picking the upper peninsula, with Trot Lake as headquarters. FRANK SEELYE, of Mason, has picked up this year 2,000 bags of corn of two and one-half bushels each, 500 were hand-picked. The Portage Street Baptist Church has been opened at Kalamazoo. This makes four Baptist churches in this city of 20,000 people. A WELL-DRESSED man, wearing a mask, has been doing the "spinning Top" act at Pontiac. He narrowly escaped a pistol shot the other night. SOME villain left a switch on the railroad yards at Ann Arbor, at the evident intention of wrecking a train. The switch was discovered in time. A RICH deposit of iron ore has been found near Rapid River, Delta County, and the find will be developed soon as there is a market for its product. The match-block machine of the Diamond Match Company, at Ironwood, have been sent to work and are cutting up the blocks at rapid rate. THE railroad companies at St. Soo, acting in accordance with Judge Steere's recent decision, now refuse to allow health officers to go through trains. ROBBERIES have become of oh frequent occurrence at Port Huron, that the entire police force is kept on the streets until the people have gone home and to bed. WALTER SHARP, an Ann Arbor miller, died of heart disease in hip at the Methodist Church. He was 60 years of age, having been born December 1, 1838. MILTON NAPP, of Hamlet, has a bullet that has been shot three different times out of the same rifle. It was found each time after being shot, and though battered, is still in the gun. A CARELESS brakeman left a car upon the main track at Oxford. The engine and car collided, injuring both. The brakeman was killed, while the rest of the crew were saved. An incendiary fire caused the loss of Harry Dukeshere's large farm at Bainbridge, together with twenty-five tons of hay and several hundred dollars' worth of agricultural machinery. JOHN B. DWYER, a well-to-do man at Mason, cut his throat with butcher knife, and may die. How a accident happened is not known, but he had never been taken to a doctor. The Governor has pardoned Charles Summers, a Detroit man now in the house of correction. It seems that Summers got himself convicted in order that he might escape the gores of this poverty-stricken winter. BENJAMIN DEVEREUX, a Grand Rapids lawyer, has been arrested upon charges of forgery. It is a technical forgery, out of a land investment bill, is evidently made to bring about settlement. Devereux was released on bail. THE Baraga Democrat calls for the appointment of a government inspector of timber depredations for the Upper Peninsula. The office has been vacant for a year, and the timber thieves are doing sad work. The Democrat nominates Samuel H. Price, of Belding. THE scheme of the Chicago Co-operative Company is about to be tested in a Michigan court on the charge of running a lottery. The company as done a large business in Southwest Michigan. Forty members, having no other drawings of a suit or an overcoat, and each member pays \$1 a week until they are or gets discouraged and quit. It is from these delinquents that the money is made. If anti-lottery law applies to this, it will shut off a number of similar schemes that have been worked in the State. HERMAN RAY, ex-treasurer of Crystal Falls, Iron County, has been arrested on a charge of using money lent to him for payment of taxes, and learning the taxes unpaid. He claims that it is a mistake, and if the deficit is proved he will make it up. JAMES MCKENNA, George Patterson and Michael Cox made money with a keg of beer in a lumber camp near Bagley, and for a wind-up Cox and McKenna got into a fight. McKenna got the worst of it, jumped up, got a gun and fired at Cox, missed him, but killed Patterson. McKenna got himself up. W. W. MITCHELL and N. P. Allen, of Grand Rapids, attorneys for Mr. Rice in the Leonard litigation, are in pretty row. Allen began the law suit, then he turned it over to Mitchell, who, it is alleged, took all the fees and refused to divide. Mitchell says he is entitled to the money, as he did all the work. MAPLE Island, near Muskegon, was four feet under water during the recent floods. The trouble was caused by a dam of ten logs in the Muskegon River. Eight families were in great distress and had to save themselves, as the domestic animals, in boats and on all the stables and houses were



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.  
THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Congressman Barrows is pouring hot shot into the free traders this week.

The most appropriate name that can be given to free soap houses now being established in all large cities, would be "Cleveland Cakes."

The New York Sun (dem.) says that the "Wilson Bill is the greatest humbug of the age." It overlooks Wilson entirely, forgetting that he was its creator.

How much short of lunacy is it to go deliberately to work to reduce the government's income when it is already insufficient to pay the government's current expenses.—Det. Journal.

As we have said before, if Pension Commissioner Lochren and his superior officer, Hoke Smith, do not like the laws under which they are doing Uncle Sam's business, they can resign. A resignation, like a motion to adjourn, is always in order. Can't move an irrelevant question on that prerogative.—Detroit Journal.

Talking about the reduction in wages, do you know that the reduction of only 10 per cent in the wages paid in this country means a loss to the wage-earners of one thousand million dollars in one year? A general reduction in wages is thus a national misfortune; and the Wilson bill means such a reduction.—Toledo Blade.

"It is mighty mean to patronize a merchant who will trust you, until you get so far in debt to him that you are ashamed to see him, and then go and spend your cash somewhere else where you couldn't get credit; but there are people who do it. The honorable way would be to spend your cash with the merchant who trusted you, even if you never expected to square up the old account."

Generally speaking, small communities are not clamorous enough. Their inhabitants thereof do not tie close enough to their own people, or indulge in a proper friendship for local interests. They appear to forget that a house divided against itself must fall. If a community progresses, its constituent parts must be in harmony, and each citizen must take an interest in his fellow's welfare. A narrow selfish policy never resulted in good to anybody and never will. Support your townsmen in all laudable enterprises and extend the hand of friendship.—Eco.

The N. Y. Press, the most radical republican paper in the country, appears to have an idea that the Senate is not a part of Congress. But then the editor is "English, you know."—Tawas Herald. The writer of that paragraph displays his ignorance, both as to the ideas of the editor of the Press and his antecedents. He is a native American and a distinguished soldier in the Union army during the rebellion, which cannot be said of the editor of any democratic paper, especially those of New York City, and more than that, they are all foreigners but one, Dana, of the Sun.

The Northern Democrat, in referring to the many manufacturers who do not wish to be robbed by the democratic party, and are shutting down their manufacturing, says: "Their millions have been accumulated off from the profits of labor, and when they cannot secure it cheap enough here they send their paid agents to hunt the serums of Europe and import in shiploads the pauper labor of that country." We do not know where the serums of Europe are located, but where importations of labor have been investigated by congressional committees, it has always been found that it was done by combinations of democrats at whose head was a member of their National, Congressional or State Committees. The slums of this country breed democrats fast enough without going to the serums of Europe.

Last week, President Cleveland appointed a man as postmaster at Lfing, Mich., who had been a naturalized citizen of the United States for only one week at the time his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation. This would be postmaster declared his intention to become a citizen of this country in 1880, has voted ever since and held County, State and Government offices and exercised all the rights and enjoyed all the privileges of a man born in this country. But he never renounced his allegiance to the British Government and swore fealty to the flag of the Republic until he discovered that the fact would be used against him in getting a comfortable berth under the Government to which he was an alien. The incident illustrates the careless, happy-go-lucky way in which citizenship is acquired and held in this country.—Philadelphia Press.

## The Great Culmination.

Under McKinley's scheduled justice, protectionist if you like, was dispensed with an impartial hand. In respect to the industries of foreign countries, the industries of the country were placed on a level with each other. The tariff, even the unconstitutional robber tariff, covered the entire field equally. Leaving out its failure as a constitutional measure for revenue, the test for common fairness shows the Wilson bill an outrageous piece of tariff jugglery, devised for favoritism and injustice. For instance, right on top, labeled with the card of executive approval, is a free list, including the great staples of coal, iron and wool. Why is the man engaged in the industry of wool-weaving treated differently from the man engaged in the industry of wool-growing? Why is one protected and the other not protected? The reason is that Mr. Wilson and President Cleveland have brazenly determined to favor certain interests at the expense of others.

The name of McKinley appears once in the platform of the last National Democratic convention. If that convention should reassemble to-morrow, McKinley would have to be crossed off in the terrible denunciation where it occurs, and the declaration would be made to read thus: "We denounce the Wilson bill as the culminating atrocity of class legislation."

Protection for some and not for others is the Wilson-Cleveland principle. It is defended with much mouthing about fairness and justice and honor and anti-protection, but it is humbling to the end. It is the culminating atrocity of class legislation.—New York Sun (Dem.).

## Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

## Agricultural College Bulletin.

Bulletin No. 101, issued by the Michigan State Agricultural College experimental station, discusses many matters of practical importance to the farmer.

1. A careful investigation of the changes in the wheat plant from the time it heads out to the period of dead ripeness. The progressive changes in the chemical composition of the grain and straw of wheat in this process of ripening, shows that the best results are reached in both grain and straw when the wheat kernel is drier than the straw. It is at this time there is the largest yield of grain and of the best quality, and from this period there is a gradual deterioration of the grain, and a marked decline in the food value of the straw.

This part of the bulletin is illustrated by several diagrams which enable one to take in at a glance the various changes in forty-six successive days of growth.

2. Under the heading, "Certain Forage Plants," attention is directed to the spurry and its peculiar adaptability to light, sandy soils, like the jack pine plains, and especially where the light soil is visited by drought. At the same time, warning is given that on rich soils the spurry may become a troublesome weed.

Analysis of the spurry shows that while it contains but little of the starchy class of food materials, it contains a larger proportion of fat (5.76 per cent) and materials of the albuminous class (13.56 per cent).

The reported failure of last spring's sowing of spurry was probably caused by freezing the young plants soon after coming up, as the young plant is easily killed by frost.

The great productiveness of the Flat Pea (*Lathyrus silvestris*) and its remarkable fodder value are pointed out. A perennial plant that this year produced four tons of dry fodder, containing more than 25 per cent of nitrogenous food, will attract the attention of farmers and stock men.

St. NICHOLAS always has two numbers that are really Christmas numbers. This issue, for January, 1894, begins with a Christmas picture, and then transports us in a single instant to India, where, under guidance of Rudyard, the magician, we enter the forest and see how a little "man cub" is adopted by a kindly family of wolves. Mr. William T. Hornaday begins in this number a valuable series of papers upon Natural History. There is a serious need for just the sort of interesting information these articles will supply.

The "Brownies" are now an American institution, and the little fellows reappear in St. NICHOLAS, with an assurance of welcome as certain as is felt by a child who returns to his home. Mr. Clifford gives a full picture of the daily routine of the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing—the department whose masterpieces upon green-backed paper we are all so willing to possess.

The shorter pieces are less important only in length. St. NICHOLAS is always glad to give a point in a single paragraph where that is possible, and much of its contents can be appreciated even by him who runs.

So far, we have named quite a budget of attractions, but we have not said a word of Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer Abroad," nor of Hezekiah Butterworth's poem, nor of Mrs. Jameson's serial. That's enough to say of this month's dainties and substantial; but if you want something for a Christmas frolic, very easy to do, and very funny to see, try the "Top-sy-Turvy Concert" on page 284.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, '94.

The democratic wild horses in the House have taken the bits between their teeth and driver Cleveland sits helpless and unable to stop them in their mad rush for the bluffs which overhang the bottomless chasm of oblivion. From the beginning of the extra session and until this week Mr. Cleveland has managed by will-power, cajolery and patronage to absolutely control the democratic majority, but that control ended when a majority of one compelled the eleven democrats of the Ways and Means committee to decide in favor of a 2 per cent tax on all incomes, individual and corporate of \$4,000 and over. There can be no doubt that this action was brought about by the populist sentiment which so largely controls democrats from the south and west. Nor that it will make it all the easier to defeat the Cleveland tariff bill, to which it is to be attached as an amendment along with the increased tax on cigarettes and whiskey and the tax on playing cards agreed to at the same time. The adoption of the individual income tax was a direct revolt against Mr. Cleveland's rule, as he has been from the first opposed to it.

It is not surprising that the democratic horses of the House had detected that the final vote on the Cleveland tariff bill should be taken on the 17th of this month; there is so little that can be said in its favor that they want the agony over as soon as possible, but democratic absenteeism has already caused them to extend the time until the 22d inst. Neither republicans nor dissatisfied democrats expect that the bill will be either defeated or materially changed in the House, although it is said that Mr. Cleveland will try to muster up enough democratic votes to defeat the income tax amendment. It is in the Senate that the bill can and will be defeated, if the words of dissatisfied democratic Senators can be depended upon, and republican Senators do not allow themselves to be persuaded into helping dissatisfied democrats to secure special amendments. If the democratic Senators can be forced to vote for or against the bill just as it is sent from the House there are good reasons for believing that Hill and Murphy, of New York; Smith, of New Jersey; Gordon, of Maryland; Faulkner, of West Va. and Morgan and Pugh, of Alabama, will vote against it. If they do the bill will be defeated with two votes to spare, even if the populist Senators vote for it, as they probably will on account of the income tax.

"A guilty conscience needs no accuser." Although the Hawaiian investigation ordered by the Senate has just got fairly started, members of the administration are already trying to discount the effect of the unfavorable report which they know the facts brought out will compel the committee to make, and party pressure is being brought to bear on the democrats on the committee, in order to get them to let Mr. Cleveland down as easy as possible in that respect, not for his own sake but for the good of their party. If they keep on as they have started they will not have any party to speak of by 1896. Prof. William D. Alexander, who has been surveyor-general of Hawaii for twenty years, gave important testimony to the committee. He charges that "paramount" Blount suppressed all the really important information he gave him in Hawaii.

Senator Frye introduced a resolution in the Senate, reciting that in the opinion of the Senate there should be no interference on the part of this government with Hawaii, either by moral influence or by force, pending the investigation, and requested that it lie on the table until it gets an opportunity to call it up and move its reference to the committee on foreign relations. When he calls it up he will make a few remarks that will not be pleasant reading to the administration or its supporters.

The democratic opposition to the income tax is growing and it is not confined to the administration and the eastern members, either. Representative Black, of Illinois, who was Commissioner of Pensions under the first Cleveland administration, says of it: "I am opposed to an income tax because it corrupts the public morals. It is an inquisitorial tax. Every man who can will avoid it and perjury awaits on its collection. I don't believe it will ever become a law. I should vote for it only when it is necessary to raise revenue to prevent the government defaulting a payment and I should work for its repeal immediately, such a crisis was passed. In my opinion there is no such crisis confronting us." Representative Coughton, of Maryland, who is credited with taking his opinions ready-made from Senator Gorman, says: "I shall vote against the income tax. It is a vicious measure."

The democratic caucus on the tariff bill, which has been called for to-night, is expected to be a regular circus. Extraordinary preparations are being taken to keep its proceedings secret.

An American humorist once said that "the only way to define a kiss is to take one." Oliver Wendell Holmes called a kiss the twenty-seventh letter of the alphabet—"the love labial which it takes two to speak plainly."

An exchange says a practical revivalist in the neighborhood requested all in the congregation who had paid their debts, to rise. The result was great. After faking their seats, a call was made for those who do not pay their debts, and one solitary individual arose, who explained that he was an editor, and could not, because the rest of the congregation were owing him for their subscriptions.

An elderly but really good sister, remarks, "Did you ever notice at church as soon as the choir starts the Doxology, that every man who has an overcoat, and every woman with an extra wrap begins parting them on. Church goes should understand that this is all out of order. Wait until the preacher says 'amen.'"

AMONG THE JANUARY MAGAZINES. The New Peterson is one of the best. The list of contributors holds various of the most popular names of the day, and the writers have given their best works. "The story of a Statue" by Edward Fawcett, promises to be his finest short novelette. Howard Seely has won a fresh triumph in his "Castle Gunble." The most written about American author in England in Louise Chandler Moulton, and everything from her pen is eagerly read and always delightful reading; but she has done nothing in the way of reviewing more artistic than her paper on Coulson Kernahan's "Work in Literature." A very large edition of his new volume, "A book of Strange Sins," was exhausted in London on the day it appeared. The poems are by Florence Earl Coates, Charles Washington Coleman and other distinguished singers. The "Fireside" is unusually varied and attractive, with some six or seven short articles by Minot J. Savage, Professor J. Howard Gore, etc. One dollar a year—ten cents a copy for a fairly ideal literary periodical. Address THE PETERSON MAGAZINE CO., 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

## Two Papers for the Price of One.

THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—Semi-Weekly—Tuesday and Friday—Eight pages each issue—Sixteen Pages every week—ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, is unquestionably the biggest, best and cheapest national news journal published in the United States. Strictly Republican in politics, it still gives ALL THE NEWS, and gives it at least three days earlier than it can be had from any weekly paper published anywhere. The farmer, merchant or professional man who desires to keep promptly and thoroughly posted, but has not the time to read a large daily paper, will find it indispensable. Remember the price, ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Sample copies free. Address, GLOBE PRINTING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Grayling Taxpayers.

It being reported that there was about \$1,000 of state and county tax of 1891, still in the hands of ex-treasurer John Staley, an investigation of the county treasurer's books was made (with the assistance of the Register of Deeds,) with results as follows: Jan. 31, 1892, the expiration of time for the collection of taxes, part of the taxes due the county were paid and receipted for on back of town treasurer's bond, and the time extended to March 7th, 1892, for the collection of unpaid taxes. March 7th 1892, a full settlement was made and a receipt given which shows in the footing a shortage of \$891.85. These footings are incorrect, as both the itemized amounts in the receipt and the books prove that every dollar due the county, from Grayling, of the tax of 1891, was paid to the county treasurer.

T. PHILIP MANWARING, Supervisor.

Grayling, Jan., 6th, 1894.

## FOUND DEAD.

Last Monday morning the body of Adolph Lavine, a Frenchman about 33 years of age was found dead in the road near London's camp, where he had been at work, evidently frozen to death. He had been to Frederic with a companion on Sunday, both drank considerable and started for camp toward night with several bottles of whiskey. His companion lay down and Lavine left him and wandered off on a log road, where he finally lay down to death. The other man was picked up by a passing team and taken back to Frederic. Lavine's body was brought to the undertaking rooms of Braden and Forbes and Justice Woodburn notified, who impounded the following jury: S. Hempstead, J. Mertz, J. R. Wilcox, C. O. McCullough, J. Forbes and Elmer Ostrander. After viewing the body the inquest was adjourned to Wednesday, when, after hearing the evidence the following verdict was rendered. "That the said Adolph Lavine came to his death on Monday, January the eighth, 1894, by freezing while under the influence of intoxicating liquors obtained of one Wesley Wallis, of Frederic, county of Crawford and state of Michigan, on the seventh day of January, 1894. The body of said Adolph Lavine was found on the S. & J. S. W. J. 32, town 28 N. 3 W., in the county of Crawford, state of Michigan."

## TERRIBLE EXPLOSION!

### Too High Pressure.

In these days of keen competition in every line, when the business man is compelled to bend his intellect and every energy to the success of his business; the clerk, book-keeper, professional man and laborer, to drive themselves at a terrific rate, there can be but one result—an explosion, which, if not resulting in immediate death, leaves them with shattered brains and bodies. They are running at too high pressure. The strain is too great. Something must and does give way. This is equally true of women. Though their sphere is more limited, they have their daily burdens, frets, and worries, and the results are the same as with their stronger companions.

This condition is growing worse every day. The rapidity of its increase is awful to contemplate. Our homes, hospitals, and insane asylums are full of these unfortunate, and are being crowded still further. There is but one solution of the matter. Recognize the importance of the situation at once, and take the necessary measures to overcome it. If you have failing memory, hot flashes, dizziness, nervous or sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, sleeplessness, depression, fainting, nervous dyspepsia, epilepsy, etc., know that any one of them is a symptom of the calamity that may befall you and even though you have used so-called remedies and treated with reputable physicians with little or no benefit, give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine a trial. It is the only remedy that may be depended upon for nervous disorders.

"Two years ago I used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine with marked benefit, and have enjoyed my son, who had been sick with catarrh of the bladder five years in the hands of our best physicians, to try it together with the 'Miles' Nervine and Liver Pills. He was so wonderfully benefited that he is attending to his business again, by wife and child, and is now enjoying excellent health. All of our nervous have not used more than six bottles of Nervine. Several of our friends have used it, and are greatly improved."—Louis Gibbs, Bucher & Gibbs, Flour Co., Canton, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists and is guaranteed to give relief. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, will send you a free trial of Nervine, free from opiates or dangerous drugs. Free book at druggists, or by mail.

For sale by L. FOURNIER.

## FALL FASHIONS!

For Fall and Winter Suitings, go to the Rooms of—

J. GIBBONS & SON,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

Buttons made to order. Shop on corner of Cedar St. and Michigan Av., up stairs. Rear of J. K. Wright's Law Office.

## GENTLEMEN!!

### 'ARE YOU IN?'

MY NEW FALL and WINTER lines of OVERCOATING, SUITING, etc., are now ready for inspection and I will be pleased to show you all the LATEST STYLES FOR THE COMING SEASON. If you are in need of anything in my line do not fail to call and EXAMINE MY STOCK and GET PRICES. None but FIRST CLASS workmen employed.

H. FELDSTEIN, The Nobby Tailor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Grayling, Mich., Jan. 11, 1894.

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# Fournier's Drug Store.

When you are need anything in the line of DRUGS, MEDICINES, SCHOOL SUPPLIES, BOOKS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY AND TOILET ARTICLES, It will pay you to call at the CORNER DRUG STORE.

FINE TOBACCOS AND CIGARS, A SPECIALTY.

Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded at ALL HOURS, by competent druggist.

LORANCH & FOURNIER, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## UNDERTAKING UNDERTAKING!

AT BRADEN & FORBES FURNITURE ROOMS! WILL be found all times a full stock of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASE, Ladies' Gents' Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the county FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpses.

## HARRY V. EVANS.

[Successor to LARABEE.]

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Etc.

CONFECTORY; CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Also a full line of Stationery, School Tablets, &c., &c.

## Great SLAUGHTER!

REDUCED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

We will offer or entire stock, which is comprised of the best goods money can buy, at less THAN ACTUAL COST.

Here are a few bargains:

Ullsters with \$9.00 for \$ 6.49.  
Suits " 12.50 for 7.49.  
Suits " 8.00 for 4.25.  
Suits " 12.50 for 8.00.

These are bargains which will go fast, so be among the first. This is no advertisement, but a genuine SLAUGHTER SALE.

R. MEYER & CO. Grayling, Mich.

## REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

I HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable lot on Cedar Street. The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets. Several other lots on Brk's addition.

GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHIRUBERRY etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogden Street. Cheap.

A number of good farms. Six Houses and Lots in Mesville. Fine Brick Store in Hudson.

Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

Jan 23, 1894.

O. PALMER















that speaks for itself.







